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Benick, Will Smith. Recorded October 6, 1715. Comment. Is this the same John Morton, appearing elsewhere as "Jr.," "Lieutenant," "Captain," "Merchant," "father of Joesph Morton?" I believe it is. Mrs. John Morton, Jr., was daughter of Mary Bellfield by the first husband, Alvin Mountjoy. Mrs. John Morton, Jr., after the death of her husband married William Jordan. The will of William Jordan should be secured.

1716, December 6. John Morton, Jr. Richmond Co.
John Morton, Jr. Sub-Sheriff.

1717, April 3. John Morton, Jr., and Marmaduke Beckwith. Bond. Richmond Co. .B. 7-199.

Both bound in sum 200 pounds sterling. Condition of obligation that John Morton shall well and truly pay unto Alvin Mountjoy, or to whom also it shall of right belong, all such estate or estates belonging to the said Alvin Mountjoy as is or shall come hereafter to his hands. Autograph signatures. Recorded April 3, 1717. Comment. John Morton, Jr., was guardian of Alvin Mountjoy, his brother-in-law.

1719, June 3rd. John Morton, Jr., *et al.* Richmond Co.

Suit by John Morton, Jr., guardian of Alvin Mountjoy, son of Alvin Mountjoy, deceased. The elder Alvin Mountjoy made his will September 8th, 1700, leaving a wife Mary, who afterward married Elias Wilson and Joseph Bellfield and three children, Alvin, Thomas and Mary, and a personal estate appraised at 58,940 pounds of tobacco. Comment. Alvin Mountjoy, Sr., married Mary Lane, who was successively Mrs. Alvin Mountjoy, Mrs. Elias Wilson, Mrs. Joseph Bellfield (Chirurgion). Mary Lane had a daughter Mary by Alvin Mountjoy, who married John Morton, Jr. Mary Lane presumably died, was scarcely divorced and her husband, Joseph Bellfield, married (3) Elizabeth ———. See 1715, July 20th.

John Morton, Jr., married Mary Mountjoy, daughter of Alvin Mountjoy, Sr. See 1714, March 7th. John Morton, Jr., was by this guardian of his brother-in-law, Alvin Mountjoy.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SOME OTHER MINORS IN VIRGINIA.

By BENJAMIN BLAKE MINOR, LL. D.

All those highly respectable and honorable Minors, who have been described in several successive numbers of this Magazine, were not Minors at all until the last quarter of the 17th century. They were Doodeses.

Meindort Doodes was a sea captain from Holland, of good character, who prospered in trading with Virginia, liked the country, and resolved to settle in it. In the mean time, Meindort had become changed (probably through Meinheer), to Minor. So that, in 1673, and again in 1675,

he was naturalized by the House of Burgesses by the name of Minor Doodes. On both occasions, his son was also naturalized as Doodes Minor, the Less, or younger. Afterwards this younger Doodes adopted Minor as his surname, and is undoubtedly the *stirps* of all his relatives whom Capt. Blackford has mentioned.

But there were Mynors, Myners, Minors, and Miners in England from the time of the Norman Conquest and Battle Abbey. There were Minors and Miners in New England long prior to 1675. Some of these Miners have thought that the slight difference in spelling indicated another ilk. But family documents in their own possession prove that they were mistaken. Lately, in Yale University library, I examined a History of New London, Conn., which expressly states that Minor is the correct spelling. Thomas Minor helped Winthrop to found New London in 1645, and acquired land there. Mr. Sidney Miner, who inherited part of this land, took a lively interest in his family genealogy, and made an extensive collection, which he intended to publish, but death prevented. His second wife is still living near New London, and has her husband's data.

Lieut. Thomas Minor, born in England, in 1608, came to Massachusetts with Governor John Winthrop, in 1630, and was the progenitor of the Minors and Miners of New England; and intermigration between that region and Virginia was nothing unusual. Mr. Sidney Miner once wrote me that a Thos. Minor, of his stock, did settle in Virginia.

When I was a school-boy in Fredericksburg, and afterwards, I was in very intimate intercourse with three families of Minor. Gen. John Minor had died, and I never knew him. But his family were there and his son-in-law, Wm. M. Blackford, was my Sunday-school teacher. His son, James Monroe, was my school-mate, and eccentric bachelor John taught me French. Mr. Garrett Minor was still living, with wife, sons and daughters. He, also, was of the Doodes stock, and was the uncle of my step-mother who was a Crutchfield Doodes. The third family was that of my grandfather, Colo. Thomas Minor, who lived on his patrimonial estate, Locust Grove, eleven miles from Fredericksburg, down towards Guinea's, in Caroline county. He was on very friendly terms with the other Minors, with whom it has been supposed he may have had an unknown remote kinship. Had he been a Doodesite, he and they would have known more about it. He was born in 1751 and was the son of Thomas Minor, Sr., and Alice Thomas, whom he married in March, 1742. Suppose that he was only 21 years old when they were married, this would place his birth *somewhere* in 1721, about the time that Spotsylvania county was established. Now, Doodes Minor died in 1695, just 26 years before the supposed birth of Thomas; but his sons lived until 1716, Garrett until 1720, still nearer the supposed birth of Thomas Minor, Sr. If he was of their stock, would not some evidence of it have been handed down?

There were three Thomas Minors in Spotsylvania at the same time—my great-grandfather, my grandfather, and one of the Doodes stock born in 1740, who married Mary Dabney.

There were also three John Minors there at the same time—the energetic and prosperous one, so dwelt upon by Capt. Blackford, his son, and my great-grandfather's eldest son. This last may have been the John Minor who was a member of the Committee of Safety of Caroline county in 1775-6. On that same Committee were Colo. James Taylor, Chairman and County Lieut, his brother, George Taylor, and his father-in-law, or brother-in-law, Benj. Hubbard. There must have been great intimacy between these Minors and the Taylors, only about eight miles apart in different counties. For, in 1781 Hubbard Taylor (for whom my father was named), married Clara Minor, and the night before, or after, her brother Thomas married Elizabeth Taylor. My great-grandfather's eldest son, John, may have settled in Caroline, and there become associated with the Taylors in their Revolutionary proceedings. There was also a Joseph Minor in Spotsylvania; he had a deed of lease 17 September, 1764, from William McWilliams, which was witnessed by Thomas Minor and his son Owen. This is a very small connecting link between them. Thomas and Joseph Minor are among the New London names. There has not been found even such a slight connection as the above between my ancestry and the Doodeses.

The will of Thomas Minor, Sr., is on record. It is dated the 9th of April, 1776, and was admitted to probate 19th December, 1776. He was, therefore, living when the Declaration of American Independence was proposed and adopted, and he must have approved of it. Because his son Thomas was then a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary army, and he devises to him two tracts of land, at once, and on the death of his mother all his lands in Spotsylvania. If he had not coincided in the stand his son had taken would he have thus made him his heir and confided to him his mother and two unmarried sisters? Alice Minor qualified as executrix of her husband December 19, 1776, and gave bond for £10,000. Her son Thomas was one of her sureties.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

COCKE, GRAY, BOWIE, ROBB, &c.

By Miss FANNY B. HUNTER, Alexandria, Va.

(CONCLUDED.)

Thomas Waring, the second son above named, born September 8, 1719, married Betty Payne, an heiress, and the owner of Payne's Island. Frank Waring, the elder son, was born July 23rd, 1717, died 1771. He inherited Goldsberry; was a vestryman, justice of the peace, and represented Essex in the House of Burgesses in 1758 and 1764. He mar-